

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9617 號七百六十九第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888.

一月

五十一英

PRICE 2s PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 3, FUSHUN, Chinese str., 1,533 Creed, Whampoa 3rd November, General, C. M. S. N. Co.

November 3, BELLEROPHON, British steamer, 1,386, Gothic, Liverpool, and Singapore 27th October, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

November 3, WOLF, German gunboat, Capt. Lient. Cederer, Taiwanfu 1st November.

November 3, PICCIOLA, German steamer, 874, Ph. Nissen, Whampoa 3rd November, General—ED. SCHELLMANN & Co.

November 3, PORPOISE, British gunboat, R. W. White, Nagasaki and Kobe 27th October.

November 3, ACTIV, German steamer, 336, E. Asper, Pakhoi 30th October, and Hoihow 2nd November, General—WIELER & Co.

November 3, BILLONA, German steamer, 2,000, C. Haezel, Hamburg and Singapore 27th October, General—STENSON & Co.

November 3, CROWCHOW, German str., 773, W. Wende, Newauang 28th October, Beihai—MELCHERS & Co.

November 3, NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Schulz, Shanghai 31st October, General—STENSON & Co.

November 4, BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,061, Hugh W. Auld, Vancouver 5th October, Yokohama 26th, and Shanghai 31st, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

November 4, BILLONA, British steamer, 2,000, Macklin, London 23rd September, and Singapore 29th October, General—JARDINE, MATHERON & Co.

November 4, HATTAN, British steamer, 1,162, Ashton, Foochow 1st November, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAKE & Co.

November 4, MONGKOK, British steamer, 854, G. Anderson, Bangkok 23rd October, Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

November 4, NANKING, British steamer, 999, Joe McKEE, Singapore 26th October, General—ODIER.

November 4, SOOCHEW, British steamer, 827, T. Rowin, Pakhoi 30th October, and Hoihow 2nd November, General—CHINESE.

November 4, CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremse, Whampoa 4th November, General—JARDINE, MATHERON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

3RD NOVEMBER.

Johannes Brun, Nor. str., for Tientsin.

Decan, British str., for Singapore.

Bellerophon, British str., for Amoy.

Norden, Nor. str., for Kutchinotan.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.

Glenstiel, British str., for Yokohama.

Fuchen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Peking, German str., for Shanghai.

Adolph, German bark, for London.

Melita, German str., for Hoihow.

Picciola, German str., for Chetoo.

DEPARTURES.

November 3, ACTIV, Danish str., for Hoihow.

November 3, CLARA, German str., for Bangkok.

November 3, FIGARO, German str., for Bangkok.

November 3, GENERAL WEDDE, German str., for Yokohama, &c.

November 3, AMIGO, Ger. str., for Whampoa.

November 3, FU-TSUW, Chi. str., for Whampoa.

November 3, DECAN, British str., for Bombay.

November 3, PICCIOLA, Ger. str., for Chafao.

November 3, PEKING, Ger. str., for Shanghai.

November 4, BELLEROPHON, British str., for Shanghai.

November 4, GLENSTIEL, British str., for Yokohama.

November 4, JOANNES BRUN, Nor. str., for Tientsin.

November 4, KONG HENG, British steamer, for Bangkok.

November 4, MELITA, German str., for Hoihow.

November 4, THALES, British str., for Swatow.

November 4, FOOCHOW, Siam. str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bellerophon, str., from Liverpool, &c.—379 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Belavia, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Heaton from Yokohama, and 39 Chinese.

Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Capt. Bur, Messrs. Stenzen and Ollendorff, and 40 Chinese.

Per Belavia, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. T. Thorne and 3 children, Mr. R. Bob, and 270 Chinese from Singapore.

Per Heaton, str., from Coast Ports—Messrs. Gibb, Munich, and Lante, and 141 Chinese.

Per Glenow, str., from London, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Bigg and 2 children, Mrs. Veitch and child, Misses Darwen and Nisbett, Messrs. Hough and Gring, and 123 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per General Weller, str., for Yokohama, &c.—From Southampton to Yokohama—Mrs. A. H. Dare, child, and servant, Messrs. L. Berrick, and William Galibier, From Hongkong to Yokohama—Messrs. Esham, Holder, Schuer, and 23 Chinese. From Hongkong to Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lippert.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Mongat, from Bangkok 28th October, reports had fresh northerly winds to Pako Oi, and strong N.E. winds and sea to Cape Tavel; moderate monsoon to port.

The British steamer Nanking, from Singapore 26th October, reports had moderate N.E. monsoon and head swell until off Pako Sapat, then had light N.E. and N. winds with smooth sea and clear weather throughout.

The British steamer Hafon, from Foochow 1st November, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, reports from Foochow to Amoy had light S.E. winds and calms with smooth seas. From Amoy to Swatow light N.E. winds, and the sea was then smooth. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate northerly winds and dry weather, sea smooth. In Amoy str. Chong Hua Tong, Foochow, and Chingfong. In Swatow str. Hoihow.

The British steamer Batavia, reports: Had very strong westerly gales and high seas till the 22nd October, reports had fresh northerly winds to Pako Oi, and strong N.E. winds and sea to Cape Tavel; moderate monsoon to port.

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Large and varied Stock of best Descriptions of MANILA & OTHER CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES. Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Prices. INSPECTOR RESPECTFULLY INVITED SILVESTRE ALLEGUI & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1888. 13060

INTIMATION.

THE STANDARD LIFE & FIRE OFFICE, AND ITS FUNDS OF LIFE ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CHINESE WATER-PAINT CARDS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CAR

INTIMATIONS.

1888. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION).
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.
Royal Sto., up. 1,200. 85.00.
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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CALIF. LYMPH.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888.

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TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888.

THE Registrar-General's return of birth and deaths for the third quarter of the present year show, that the health of the colony has been even worse than it was during the same period of 1887. The deaths during the three months ended the 30th September last numbered 1,600, as against 1,498 last year, while the annual death rate is given as 38.83 as against 32.29.

The estimate of population on which this rate is calculated is 188,157, while last year it was 184,829. These figures are probably lower than they ought to be, but even taking the population at its generally accepted figure of 200,000 we would still have a death rate of 32 per thousand, and whatever defect there may be in the estimate of population it can only affect to a slight extent the comparison between the returns for the same period of the two years. The proportionate increase in the number of deaths has been greater among the European section of the population than any other. During the last quarter there were 23 deaths of Europeans, exclusive of Portuguese, as against 17 in 1887, an increase of 64 per cent. in numbers, while the annual rate for the whole British and Foreign community has gone up from 23.96 per thousand to 27.02. Amongst the Portuguese the number of deaths was 22 as against 13, amongst the Indians, etc., 15 as against 18; and amongst the non-residents 7 as against 15, the total number of deaths in the British and Foreign community being 72 as against 68 in the same quarter of 1887. Amongst the Chinese the number of deaths was 1,282 as against 1,450, and the annual rate rose from 32.80 to 34.24. If the increase in the figures were due to an abnormal increase in the population it would naturally show itself in the birth returns, but these, unfortunately for that theory, point in the contrary direction, for amongst the British and Foreign community there were only 45 birth last quarter as against 45 in the same quarter of 1887, whilst among the Chinese the falling off is remarkable, the figures being 217 as against 360 last year. The annual rate has fallen for the whole population from 8.76 to 7.61, for the Chinese from 8.25 to 7.10, and for the British and Foreign community from 17.11 to 15.14. The apparently small birth rate amongst the Chinese, we are persuaded, is due to defective registration, coupled possibly to some extent with the practice of infanticide; for notwithstanding the disproportion in the sexes amongst the adult population it is impossible to believe that the birth-rate can have been so small as would seem to be the case from the published figures. The census of 1881 showed that amongst the European population there was one woman to six men, whilst among the Chinese there was one woman to every 8.25 men, yet the European birth rate is more than twice as high as the Chinese rate. The explanation of defective registration lies confirmation in the facts that whereas 184 births of boys were registered there were only 183 of girls, whilst in the censuses there were 237 deaths of females (moribund foundations for the most part) and only 114 of boys. Whether the infants received into the censuses are registered among the births or not there is nothing in the return to show, but it may be taken for granted that they are not registered before they reach those institutions. If an European who has a notice of birth inserted in the newspapers reflects to register he is summoned and fined, but there is no machinery to compel registration amongst the Chinese, and great numbers of them no doubt do not think it worth while to go to the Registrar-General's office. With death the case is different, and there is probably little evasion of the registration law here—unless it be with regard to newly born infants, many of whom are left at the censuses, while some are possibly disposed of by infanticide. With regard to registration of death generally, however, there is an effective check on the statements given in as to the cause of death, and a case of poisoning may be entered as cholera, fever, or any other disease with the name of which the

relatives are familiar. District registration officers with some medical training might be of use in exercising a check on the returns both of birth and death, for such officers might be expected to make himself sufficiently familiar with his district to have a general cognisance of its "domestic occurrences." Such officers might also be of use in connection with the reporting of infectious disease, a matter referred to at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board. They would, of course, cost money, but in view of the large death rate shown by the Registrar-General's figures, due to sanitary conditions, the colony must be prepared for expenditure in the efforts to improve the public health. The July-September quarter is the most unhealthy of the year, and the returns for the whole year may therefore be expected to show more favourable figures than those given in the return now before us, but a death rate of 32.88 per cent. at any season of the year, and in the absence of epidemic disease, is not a matter that can be regarded with equanimity. The weekly returns prepared for the Sanitary Board show that the disease claiming the greatest number of victims, if the particulars given in by the relatives are correct, is consumption. The Sanitary Board might with advantage, we think, give some attention to this point, and endeavour to ascertain the cause of the great mortality from this disease. Overcrowding and defective ventilation are said by medical authorities to be among the chief causes of consumption, but, with a population living so much in the open air as that of Hongkong we should think the prevalence of the disease could hardly be put down to those causes here.

H.M.S. *Mutine* and *Hornet* arrived at Woo-
ton on the 25th October from Japan.

The French gunboat *Pomeral* and cruiser
Principe are leaving this morning for home.

The U.S.S. *Essex* is expected at Shanghai
this week, and the *Richmond* has left the United
States for China.

The appointment of Captain Frederick Henry
Archie Des Vœux, 6th Dragoon Guards (The
Grenadiers), as the Governor-Admiral-Commander
of the Governor-Admiral-Commander.

On Saturday evening the whole of the shops
and private residences of the Parsee and Hindoo
section of the community were brilliantly illu-
minated, the occasion being the New Year's festi-
val of the latter.

The Blue-funnel steamer *Heads*, which left
Bangkok on the 21st inst., has not arrived at
Singapore on the 27th. The *Ban Sing Guan*
which left Bangkok on the 2nd, two days later,
arrived at noon on the 26th.

The arrangement with reference to the
transfer of the *Smith* and *Cat* to the C.M.S.N.
Co. appears, says the *N. C. Daily News*, to be
all settled through for Messrs. Melchers & Co.
to have appointed the agents of these two
vessels.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a reprint
in pamphlet form of the accounts of the up-
rising of *Banda* which appeared in the *Japan
Maru*. A coloured map will assist the reader
to form some conception of the nature and extent
of this great disaster.

Reuter gives us various items have sometimes,
but the following telegraphed to Shanghai is
about the best on record, we think:—"The Amer-
ican press demand that the British Agent and
Consul-General at Sora should be handed his
passport for trying to influence the vote for
Cleveland." The message was corrected im-
mediately.

The Registrar-General's return of births and
deaths for the third quarter of 1888 show that
the total births numbered 380 and the deaths
1,600, the annual birth rate for the quarter,
calculated on an estimated population of 188,157,
and the death rate 33.83. Amongst the British
and Foreign community the estimate is
calculated to number 10,837, the births were 48
and the death rate 72, the annual birth rate being 16.12
and death rate 27.02.

The *Straits Times* says that finds of gold in
Perak point to the likelihood of discovering
large deposits of it, under conditions admitting
of mining. The news from the gold
fields has proved so encouraging that numbers
of Chinese have started for Perak on the
spot. Should the gold region prove extensive
and abound with remunerative deposits, the
impetus which the discovery will give to the
construction of a railway to Batang Padang
will soon come to the fore.

The following return of the average amount
of bank notes in circulation and of specie in
reserve in Hongkong during the month of Octo-
ber, 1888, as certified by the Manager
of the respective Banks, are published in the
Gazette:—

BANKS. AVERAGE SPECIE IN
CHARTERED MERCHANT BANK
AMOUNT. EXCHANGE.

Chartered Merchant Bank, India, London, and China, 1,340,050. 450,000

Chartered Bank of India, 1,370,703. 500,000

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 2,039,000. 1,400,000

Bank of China, 3,039,733. 2,450,000

The difficulty between the Customs Authori-
ties at Canton and the Hongkong, Canton, and
Macao Steamship Company has been settled, and
the *Forces* resumed her place at the Hongkong-
Canton line yesterday evening. We understand
that this result was brought about by the Com-
pany acknowledging their responsibility for
the damage to the goods on board, and expressing
their willingness to make it, a penalty not
exceeding £1,500. Although these terms were
not accepted by the *Canton* in the affair,
it is reported that the Company have obtained
an important concession from the Customs, who
undertake on their part no longer to employ the
watermen or crew on board the Company's
steamers as informers.

A question has recently been going on in
the columns of the *N. C. Daily News* on "The
future of Shanghai." A "Note" written as
follows—Let me assure at two families as
in the history of Shanghai, that the
first was first set apart for the residence of
foreigners only in accordance with the treaty,
and the early officials and founders of the
Company did not intend it at first, and no one
then would have believed that a foreign
settlement would be crowded with Chinese
dwellers, but that the very land it
was founded on, and the Chinese
for whom foreigners would hold it in their own names
at the *Canton* as trustees. The "Cassandra"
who wrote the "Note" in the *P. O. S.* ridiculed it, which would have been right? Yet a
"Cassandra" at the critical moment when it
began, might have saved the settlement. Again,
the important carriage and road question. Fifteen
years ago the *Bubbling Well* road was
freely used by foreigners in their carriages every
day, and a Chinese was seen in a brougham,
it would have been an extraordinary sight.
Today the road is crowded with
vehicles, including hundreds of broughams
and landaus, &c., but who are the occupants? Practically, all Chinese, for the foreigners to
be seen driving in carriages on the everyday
evening now, are probably less than 10 per cent. If a
"Cassandra" had prophesied this at the be-
ginning and at a "P. O. S." ridiculed it, which would have
been right? "Cassandra" did not, and which would have
largely increased the tax on public vehicles,
which was overborne. A beginning was made in
regard to the owing of foreign houses on the
Bubbling Well Road by Chinese. The grounds
of Chang Yu-See to be seen, and are very day being
brought in a few weeks ago an offer of
very large sum by a Chinese for one of the
largest foreign houses, and gardens on the
Road.

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Such officers might also be of use in connection
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Board show that the disease claiming the
greatest number of victims, if the particulars given in
by the relatives are correct, is consumption.

The San Mercantile Gazette notes that the
Chartered Bank of India, Amoy, and Canton,
and the Bank of China, and the Bank of
Shanghai and Canton branch at Bangkok
on the 1st January, 1889.

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EXTRACTS.

EMMA LAZARUS AND HER PEOPLE.

The following is condensed from the biography in the October Century of Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet, who died last autumn in New York. "Already, in 1879, the storm was gathering in a distant province of Russia; at first, then on the banks of the Volga, and finally in Moscow itself, the old czars raised, the hideous material change revived, and 'the standard of persecution unfurled against the Jews. Providence again took it up. In Bulgaria, Serbia, and above all, Roumania, where we were told 'the word of the Czar had been drawn to project the oppressed, Christian atrocities took the place of Muslim atrocities, and hosts turned a page backward into the dark annals of violence and crime. And not alone in despotic Russia, but in Germany, the seat of modern philosophic thought and culture, the rage of anti-Semitism broke out and spread with fatal ease and power. In Berlin 'hoof tumults and riots were threatened. We in America could scarcely comprehend the situation or credit the reports, and for a while we shut our eyes and ears to the facts; but we were soon rapidly awakened from our insensibility and forced to face the truth. It was in England that the voice was first raised in behalf of justice and humanity. In January, 1881, there appeared in the London *Times* a series of articles, carefully compiled from the testimony of eye-witnesses, and confirmed by official documents, records, &c., giving an account of events that had been taking place in southern and western Russia, during a period of nine months, between April and December of 1880. We do not need to repeat the sickening details. The heading will suffice: outrage, murder, arson, and famine, and the result—100,000 Jewish families made homeless and destitute, and nearly 100,000,000 dols. worth of property destroyed. Nor need we recall the generous outburst of sympathy and indignation from America. 'It is not that it is the oppression of Jews by Russia,' said Mr. Balfour in the meeting at Cheltenham H.H., Wednesday evening, February 4, 'it is that it is the oppression of men and women, by men and women, and are men and women?' So spoke civilised Christendom, and for Judaism—who can describe that thrill of brotherhood, quickened anew, the immortal pledge of the race, made one again through sorrow? For Emma Lazarus it was a trumpet call that awoke slumbering and unrescued schoses. All this time she had been seeking heroic ideals in alien stock, palaces, and far removed; in pagan mythology and mystic, medieval Christianity, ignoring her very birthright—the majestic vista of the past, down which, 'high above town and fire,' had been conveyed the precious scroll of the Moral Law. Hitherto, Judaism had been a dead letter to her. Of Portuguese descent, her family had always been members of the oldest and most orthodox congregation of New York, where strict adherence to custom and ceremonial was the watchword of faith; but it was only during her childhood and earlier years that she attended the synagogue and conformed to the prescribed rites and usages which she had now long since abandoned as obsolete and having no bearing on modern life. Nor had she any great enthusiasm for her own people. As late as April, 1882, she published in the *Century* magazine an article written, probably some months before, entitled, 'Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?' in which she is disposed to accept as the type of the modern Jew the brilliant, successful, but not overscrupulous character of industry. In view of subsequent, or rather contemporaneous, events—the cleansing paragraph of the article in question is worthy of being cited: 'Thus for their religion, the Jewish, whose mere preservation under such adverse conditions seems little short of a miracle, has been deprived of the natural means of development and progress, and has remained a stationary force. The next fatal year will, in our opinion, be the test of their vitality as a people, the phase of toleration upon which they are now entering will prove whether or not they are capable of growth.' By a curious, almost fatal juxtaposition, in the same number of the magazine appeared Madame Bagozzi's defence of Russian barbarity, and to the following (May) number Emma Lazarus's impassioned appeal, and reply, 'Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism.' From this time dated the ornate that she undertook in behalf of her race, and the consequent expansions of all her faculties, the growth of spiritual power which always issues with a great cause is espoused and a strong conviction enters the soul. Her reverent calling, a people to heroic action and sacrifice, to the consciousness and fulfillment of a grand destiny. When has Judaism been so stirred as by 'The Crown of the Red Cock' and 'The Banner of the Jew'? The deacons burst their bonds and lived again. Shaking 'Rosh Hashanah' (the Jewish New Year) and 'Hannukah' (the Feast of Light), and 'The New Ezekiel,' her whole being knew and refreshed itself at every source. She threw herself into the study of her race's language, literature, and history. There were busy, faithful years for Emma Lazarus, who worked, not with the pen alone, but in the field of practical and benevolent action. For there was an immense task to accomplish. The tide of immigration had set in, and ships after ship came laden with human beings flying from their fellow-men, while all the time, like a tocsin, rang the terrible story of cruelty and persecution—horror that the pen refuses to dwell upon. By hundreds and thousands they flocked upon our shores—helpless, innocent victims of injustice, and oppression, panic-stricken in the midst of strange and utterly new surroundings. Emma Lazarus came into personal contact with these people, and visited them in their refuge on Ward's Island. While under the influence of all the emotions assayed by this great crisis in the history of her race she wrote the 'Dirge to Death,' a drama of persecution of the twelfth century, founded upon authentic records—unquestionably her finest work in prose and, above all, in moral elevation and purpose."

OUR FOREIGN WAITERS.

Punch, the ever-wakeful, has long since discovered that the waiter is a man worthy of remark. But 'Robert' is not typical of the class as a whole. He is an Englishman twice over—a cockney, a man of the City, whereas the great majority of London waiters are foreigners. With alien language, instincts, and customs, the German, Swiss, French, and Italian waiters are the cosmopolitan note of our London day. To the thorough patriot they are the abomination of desolation—their black swallow-tail are as the standard of foreign invasion, set up on the walls of a beleaguered city. But to the flaneur who philosophises there we an ever-fresh source of moral meditation.

Compare them with James; compare them with John Thomas; compare them even with honest Robert, and how they shine by contrast. The footmen and the menials of dining civic dignity are the very pillars of aristocratic orders and photogenic institutions. By reflection they become enabled themselves, and shine as do certain greengrocers. But the waiters—'the Ottos and the Georges'—are perhaps only the servants of the many-headed. Few and every persons can require their ministrations. And yet, the staffs of service so mixed and possess a multitude, with what pretensions, what

distinction they often perform their parts. For small copper coins they will bow where Saxon will only bow to silver. Their 'very much obliged to you, sir!' has often been elicited by even so base a sum as two pence. For a simple, a magnificent, smile will irradiate their amiable countenances. For one shilling they will be positively overcome.

And not only are they courteously content with little, but even to the ha, or, perhaps offend the she, who repays them with mere words of complaint, they will behave with a positively dazzling self-reproach. The rudeness they will reply with soft smiles, with such concern, with such offers of something "var' nice" instead. To 'Valentine,' such as "Did you grow these potatoes on the premises?" or "When did you kill this 'ere cow?"—queries generally emanating from the holiday "Any of the too numerous 'commercial'—their answerers patetically ill. Indeed, theirs is a truly Christian dislike of repartees. To the most ordinary kindness Otto or Gustav is ridiculously susceptible. In fact, once give him a conversational note, and it will be difficult to escape a yell of a confidential and secret nature. And he has another virtue yet. To his inferiors the servant of hungry humanity is invariably liberal, giving of his twopence to itinerant organ-grinders who play shilly in at the door of the less pretentious little restaurant.

In the face of so many eminental virtues it is scarce gracious to talk of faults. But truth requires us to do so, and the list is really insignificant. Sometimes he suffers from a too-powary hardness of hearing, causing him to do in some remote corner when all the air is echoing his name. Of course this may be owing to physical infirmity—so deafness, in a word. Let us hope so, for it were pity to blot the waiter's record with an obstinate defect. Or sometimes a lack of lucidity causes him to act before you make instead of macerate, or a certain sparkling wine instead of the salutary elixir. Sometimes, again, a remissness is noticeable in the waiter's use of his blue pencil. Cases and dishes are recorded on the menu which have always been 'off' for the simple reason that they have never been cooked. But, then, is not this an instance of the great law of self-preservation? Should we, who are always ready and eager to fight for our own interests, blame the poor servitor who refuses to reduce his advertisement to the rank of an absurdity? In many an instance, if the blue pencil were used too accurately, the bill of fare would be reduced to "chops" and "steaks" and such like, and the waiter would be damning himself and his employer in a way which all good men would shudder to contemplate. Perhaps the only serious weakness attributable to the waiter is his strange knowledge of arithmetic, whereby he is enabled to multiply instead of simply adding, as other men do, when mentally casting up a little bill. But even this offence is half attributable to the foreigner's just contempt for our duodecimal system.

Over the water, in France, the waiter is sometimes rebellious. His parades Paris in company with brassy nayvies on strike and hairdressers who will not be satisfied.

But to the offences of the "aproned agitators" we can, of course, have nothing to say. Of foreign waiters in London we are treating and not of *garçons* on their native heath.

But were it necessary to defend the French waiter in Paris from the charge of blatant discontent, we should be inclined to say that he strikes in the interests of ideas. As he becomes a *Gauf* he smashes the windows of cafes to prove that the *garçons* all the world over is not a mere weak saint, whose gentle and primitive virtues render him liable to the charge of effeminacy. To call his action mere political agitation, to say that the waiters' movement is "a general movement of the necessities," is in the nature of rhodomontade. The social philosopher will, in a moment, contradict such assertions. To him the *garçons* in a man who wears full dress every day, who behaves with corresponding polish and humanity, who imparts to the universe of the streets a glamour of comparatively white lines of state, ceremony, and ease. Many a little middle-class family succumbs to more bold and excited ideas about the changing of knives and forks and the washing of cups and pots, about the whiteness of napery and the due ritual of table, when it dines out and is waited on by a waiter.

But viewed again in another and more serious light, waiters have their uses. What are emblem are of the mutability of any given any given restaurant sees them vanish from the place of service. In the short course of a month the affable Italian nobleman, with that admirable black moustache of his, has given place to the Austrian expert, who suffers from some lingering pain in his feet; and he, in turn, has given way before the thin waiter with the eagle eye; and he again has vanished before the vision with the strained, far-off look; and the visionary has ceded to the genial epicure who, without having tasted for himself nevertheless recommends this dish and with all the gusto of a past master in the arts of gourmandise. They change almost with the change of days, these children of the genius of urbanity. They are the memento mori of our English, still, only far less gossamer, and to the well-balanced and candid mind quite as instructive as the skeleton at Egyptian banquets of old. Whether do they vanish? Do they temporarily return to private life—to a life of retirement and relaxation? Are they "forever" forsooth, a fateful juxtaposition, in the same number of the magazine appeared Madame Bagozzi's defence of Russian barbarity, and to the following (May) number Emma Lazarus's impassioned appeal, and reply, 'Russian Christianity versus Modern Judaism.' From this time dated the ornate that she undertook in behalf of her race, and the consequent expansions of all her faculties, the growth of spiritual power which always issues with a great cause is espoused and a strong conviction enters the soul. Her reverent calling, a people to heroic action and sacrifice, to the consciousness and fulfillment of a grand destiny. When has Judaism been so stirred as by 'The Crown of the Red Cock' and 'The Banner of the Jew'? The deacons burst their bonds and lived again. Shaking 'Rosh Hashanah' (the Jewish New Year) and 'Hannukah' (the Feast of Light), and 'The New Ezekiel,' her whole being knew and refreshed itself at every source. She threw herself into the study of her race's language, literature, and history. There were busy, faithful years for Emma Lazarus, who worked, not with the pen alone, but in the field of practical and benevolent action. For there was an immense task to accomplish. The tide of immigration had set in, and ships after ship came laden with human beings flying from their fellow-men, while all the time, like a tocsin, rang the terrible story of cruelty and persecution—horror that the pen refuses to dwell upon. By hundreds and thousands they flocked upon our shores—helpless, innocent victims of injustice, and oppression, panic-stricken in the midst of strange and utterly new surroundings. Emma Lazarus came into personal contact with these people, and visited them in their refuge on Ward's Island. While under the influence of all the emotions assayed by this great crisis in the history of her race she wrote the 'Dirge to Death,' a drama of persecution of the twelfth century, founded upon authentic records—unquestionably her finest work in prose and, above all, in moral elevation and purpose."

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

NOETON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1888.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

YU WONG PEK, Esq.

CHAN LI-CHOU, Esq. C. HO CHUN, Esq.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1888.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

SHILLING & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TRANSAANTLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1888.

NORTHERN BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1888.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

SHILLING & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

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